

MCGILL DAILY

DEPOT LEGAL BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE

POSTAGE PAID IN CASH AT 3RD CLASS POSTAGE RATE PERMIT NO. 11024
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED AT 3480 McTAVISH, MONTREAL.

by alex adler

Laxer attacks sell-out of resources to U.S.

James Laxer, well-known spokesman for the Waffle wing of the New Democratic Party, accused the Trudeau government last Friday of being incapable of combatting what he termed "the heightened colonialism" of the United States and called for nationalization of selected industries.

Speaking to a small McGill audience at a Debating Union forum on the sellout of Canada's natural resources, Laxer described this heightened colonialism as the vital element of the new "economic epoch" initiated by Nixon's surcharge last August.

He charged that U.S. exploitation of Canada's resources was furthering the American aim of "having Canada decentralized and becoming nothing more than a hinterland to the U.S."

Laxer suggested that "nationalization of selected industries" would solve the economic ills of the country.

When asked by a member of audience how he would go about nationalizing industry, Laxer responded: "We have a number of options open to us."

"I would probably advocate replacing company stock with long term government bonds as has been done in Chile with the Allende takeover," he said.

One person challenged Laxer by pointing out that there is no

difference between the publicly-owned Canadian National Railways and the private Canadian Pacific Railways. To this Laxer replied: "CNR is nothing more than a good example of state capitalism."

On the question of the socialist revolution in Canada, he maintained that the socialist struggle in Quebec is separate from the socialist struggle in the rest of Canada.

He said that personally, if he were a Québécois, he would vote NDP federally and Parti Québécois provincially. When asked if this was a contradiction in the sense that a vote for the PQ would mean a forfeit for any kind of federal vote, Laxer replied: "that would not be the greatest tragedy in the world".

Members of the McGill Student Movement who were present pointed out that by supporting the PQ while at the same time urging action against American imperialism, Laxer was contradicting himself. Laxer replied that he was only expressing a personal view and hoped that no one would attach any importance to it.

Clarifying the differences between the NDP establishment and its more radical Waffle

wing, Laxer said that the differences were minor ones, concerning public ownership, Quebec national self-determination, and women's liberation.

The bulk of Laxer's speech was taken up by a critique of present government economic policy.

Quoting from Canadian Science Council figures, he showed how Ottawa had failed to create 120,000 jobs last year.

He criticized the irresponsibility of both the Canadian and Quebec governments with regard to the sale of energy to the U.S. He cited the example of Natural Gas Pipeline, built two years ago in Alberta, which, despite federal promises, succeeded in creating 13,000 jobs for only one year. He also pointed out that the six to ten million dollars invested in the James Bay Project would inevitably reevaluate the dollar upward, making it even harder for Canadian manufacturers to export their products. He noted that since Con Edison of New York would benefit most from the increased power produced by the project, James Bay would only result in even more com-

Continued on page 3



JIM LAXER of the NDP Waffle Wing spoke out Friday on the need to combat U.S. imperialism in Quebec and Canada. At the same time, though, he said that if he were a Québécois, he would vote for the Parti Québécois which openly advocates increased U.S. investment in Quebec.

Daily to hold open forum on its role

A open forum on the role of the *Daily* will be held tomorrow at 1 pm. The place for the meeting will be announced later. On hand to answer questions from students will be Tom Sorell, present *Daily* editor, and Nesar Ahmad, the staff's choice for next year's editor. Timothy Denton, BCL 2, who has submitted an application to the Students' Society for the editorship, has not yet decided if he will attend the forum.

According to the Students' Society Constitution, Council has the final say in choosing the editor. Since staff democracy was established in the *Daily* four years ago, Council has never failed to ratify the staff's choice of editor.

But in September 1969, Council decided to revoke its approval of Mark Wilson after three days of publication. Wilson, who had spent the summer planning the paper, was fired when he refused to register for courses at McGill during his term as editor.

The Students' Society Constitution stipulates that the editor must be a student. It was well known at the time, however, that Wilson was unpopular with Council for his radical political views.

Wilson was replaced with a member of Council, Charles Krauthammer, who accepted the post of editor-in-chief, even though he had no previous journalistic experience. Both the staff choice of the Krauthammer paper, Joey Treiger, and the staff choice of the Treiger paper, Tom Sorell, were approved by Council, however. Two weeks ago, this year's *Daily* staff unanimously elected Nesar Ahmad as editor for next year.

Yesterday, the *Daily* asked the two candidates for the editorship to express their views on the continuing role of the *Daily* as a university newspaper.

Tim Denton felt that "the *Daily* has failed to be a university

newspaper, the primary function of which is to be journalistically excellent."

"Journalistic excellence", he said, "is incompatible with the domination of the paper by a single political line."

"As editor of the *Daily*, I hope to provide diversity and disagreement within the pages of the *Daily*, and to make it entertaining, informative, and relevant to McGill students in the Quebec situation."

As for qualifications for the editorship, Denton said that he "worked on the *Free Press* in 1968-69, and was editor of my high school annual, and we'll just leave it at that."

Nesar Ahmad emphasized the fact that "the *Daily* staff is not politically homogeneous."

The Students' Society Executive decided yesterday not to place discussion of the *Daily* editorship on the agenda for tomorrow's Council meeting. The issue will be decided at a Council meeting March 15, which is probably the last one this year. The *Daily* ends publication March 10.

"As a result, there has been intensive, critical discussion amongst *Daily* staffers concerning the role of the *Daily*. The consensus reached is this: the *Daily* as a student newspaper should reflect the diversity of views of the general student body, but should maintain a consistent position of its own. Thus, discussion will be generated with the aim of facilitating resolution of problems facing McGill students."

"Staffers recognize," Ahmad pointed out, "that material pertaining to the campus ought to be increased substantially in the coming year."

"The idea is to provide a newspaper that should discuss issues meaningful to students,

Continued on page 3

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE

AFGHAN COAST (MEN'S) medium size \$18. large super wooly \$65. Sony TC100 cassette \$65, green velvet coat \$15. Call Jim 284-2298.

WEIGHT LIFTING EQUIPMENT by Weider, 100 lbs. vinyl covered weights, long bar, hand barbells, plus spring exerciser \$30.00. Bill 845-9562.

MISCELLANEOUS

M.O.C. BANQUET March 10 - William Tell Restaurant 7:30 P.M. Tickets \$3.50 at Box Office till Thurs. noon. Members only. Party afterwards.

MOVING! Mature McGill student with truck would appreciate work, fast, efficient, hourly rate or free estimation, cheapest rates. Book for April. Tim 486-0502.

HEAR AND MEET the candidates of the C.U.S. elections. Open meeting in L230 at 1 P.M. It's your choice; come and make it.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH PROJECT: - students interested in summer work on Educational Course Design call 843-3563.

Summer student July-August, French conversation, 4 weeks, 3 hours daily, \$85.00. Books included. **MONTREAL LANGUAGE SCHOOL** - opposite Eaton's, 875-6440.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY presents Carnival Nite featuring Playboy's Steel Orchestra, Friday March 10th, 9 P.M. Union Ballroom, Admission 1.00, tickets at Box Office.

ATTENTION: GRADUATING MANAGEMENT students: tickets for grad-dance at Chateau Champlain on March 10, 1972 now on sale at Union Box Office. Only \$14.00 per couple.

FREE COPY of the Weekly People, socialist labor party newspaper sent upon request. No obligation. S.L.P., P.O. Box 321, Montreal 101, P.Q.

PHILOSOPHY 410D: Will all students enrolled in Phil 410 please appear Friday.

ISRAEL AND EUROPE 3 month \$550 tour. Avoid making the same mistake thousands of students made last summer. Make your reservation now! Few seats still available on this low-cost subsidised tour, Israel Program Centre - 934-0804, 1310 Greene Ave.

HOUSING

NEAR UNIVERSITY Sublet, 1 1/2 furnished apartment immediate occupancy \$80. Ring 937-6011 - Room 837.

SUBLET - Fantastic deal! Seven-room apartment on Hutchison - \$135. Available May 1 to Sept. 1. Call Nora or Sandi 849-1556.

SUBLET - 1 1/2 - 754 Sherbrooke St. West No. 9; partly furnished; March and April; \$70/month; come by after 6 P.M.

2 DOUBLE ROOMS, reasonable rate, color TV, kitchen facilities, 3653 University Street, 842-2073.

WANTED

WANTED - Female grad student, share apartment with 4 girls, own room, rent \$65.00 monthly 2 minutes from campus. Immediate. 288-8752.

BASS PLAYER wanted for newly formed group. Must have experience and equipment. Phone: Bob 374-2890, Terry 747-1392 evenings.

SWIM DIRECTOR, swim assistants and drama director for children's country day camp. Call 488-9148.

FEMALE STUDENT, preferably with a somewhat solid university English background, wanted to take dictation for original novel during summer evenings and weekends. Enthusiasm for creative English should replace pure and immediate desire for financial remuneration. For more information seriously interested parties please call late evenings or Sundays 738-5218.

LOST

RED WALLET, union cafeteria. Keep money; return to box office or call 489-9672. Reward.

FOUND

WATCH; on lower campus. (Thurs. March 2) Phone 489-5059.

ID CARD - Lucy Szpak at voting poll on March 1. Please claim at Students' Council Desk in Union. Thank you.

TYPING

THESES, MANUSCRIPTS, essays, reports, neatly typewritten. Bilingual. Moderate rates. Call 489-4198.

cars available

For Toronto, Western Canada, Maritimes, & Florida
Call MONTREAL
DRIVEAWAY SERVICE LTD.
4018 St. Catherine St. W.
Tel: 937-2816

STUDENT ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

PRESENTS

HANNAN COHEN

Political scientist, expert on International Left. Official rep. to North America of Mapam (United Labor Party)

Topic: The Left and the Middle East Conflict.

1 P.M. L219 Wednesday, March 8th, 1972

C.U.S. ELECTIONS 1972 - 73

On Wednesday — come out and vote! Polls will be open between 9:00 AM and 4:30 PM at the Union and Leacock lobbies.

COME & MEET THE CANDIDATES

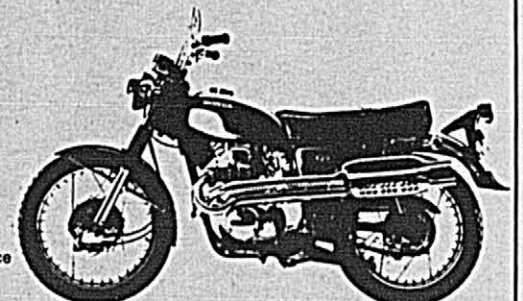
There will be an open meeting in L230 at 1 PM today. Come and see what they really can do!

It's your choice —
come and make it

HONDA...the only way to go

SUPER SPORTS 350 (CB350)

Weighing in at 370 lbs., this smooth and powerful machine combines a dual carb twin cylinder alloy engine and a close-ratio 5 speed gear box with an electric starter, trip meter, ball bearing crankshaft and unmatched workmanship. The result? A superb road machine at a very reasonable price
\$999.00



MIGHTY TO MINI - HONDA HAS IT ALL

HONDA
932-1173 **CITY LTD.**

1624 ST. CATHERINE W. (NEAR GUY)

by arnold bennett

More light cast on Duplessis sellout

Daily . . .

Continued from page 1

inform them of campus events, and offer them entertaining materials."

Ahmad considered his unanimous election by the *Daily* staff as his major qualification for the position of editor next year.

He has been editor of *Search*, a Karachi University journal, and a columnist for the *Boston University News*. In 1970-71, he wrote features and reported for the *Daily* and this year he was a columnist and a contributing Editor. Ahmad has also contributed articles to a number of journals like *The Fourth World* and *Foreign Policy*.

Laxer . . .

Continued from page 1

petition in the market that Quebec is attempting to tap.

Laxer criticized Jean-Luc Pepin, minister of industry, trade and commerce, for telling Canadians that the safeguards in the 1965 auto-pact are only symbolic issues and that their removal would not affect this country.

He maintained, instead, that the safeguards which protect Canadian workers are the main bargaining points of the Americans.

Laxer called for the same kind of industrial growth in the Canadian auto industry as was seen in the 1920's when Canada emerged as the second top producer of automobiles in the world. He warned that failure by Americans to reinvest will cause a billion dollar trade deficit with the U.S. by 1975, leading to plant closures in the auto parts industry, and loss of jobs in related service industries.

Laxer described the rescinding of the auto-pact safeguards and the new Nixon policy of giving tax incentives to multinational corporations which open plants in the U.S. instead of abroad, as "the blueprint for future employment".

He also called for the Canadianization of unions, since international labour organizations like AFL-CIO tend to become controlled by the American home branch and do not serve the best interests of the Canadian worker.

Newly unearthed documents cast further light on a well-known episode in the continuing saga of the economic rape of Quebec.

Critics of former Premier Maurice Duplessis have often referred to the infamous deal which allowed American corporations to mine Quebec iron ore and process it in the United States. The duty that the corporations were charged for taking iron ore across the border was ridiculously low at three cents per ton.

This meant that not only did the companies reap enormous profits, but the Quebec workers did not even get most of the jobs.

American companies already had control of Quebec's forest resources. With the aid of the Duplessis government, they increasingly took over mineral resources as well.

The new sources provide additional insight into Duplessis' motives. One document is a letter from the presidents of the four largest Montreal banks to Duplessis. The letter, written in 1939, told the Premier that the City of Montreal was insolvent and could not expect any more loans unless the Quebec government took responsibility for municipal debts.

But the Quebec government itself was in serious financial trouble. When coupled with the problems of the municipalities, this meant that the level of government financing of social institutions like hospitals, orphanages and old age homes could not be maintained.

(Legislation in 1931 had provided for two-thirds of the money for social service institutions to be contributed by Quebec and by the municipality)

Duplessis, desperate for financing, turned to American capitalists for a loan, but found that the money market was tight.

So he sent a letter to his old friend and backer, J. W. McConnell, the publisher of the *Montreal Star*, asking him to intercede with the American financiers. McConnell sent the Premier a reassuring letter which began "Dear Maurice . . ." and together with the current head of the Eaton branch of the Anglostocracy, mediated with the credit barons.

But there was a price for the credit the Quebec government required. The price was "concessions" in northern Quebec to American companies. And one of those concessions was the iron ore deal.

TODAY

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: 9th executive meeting tonight at 7:30 pm in Union 124. All are welcome.

ART CLASSES: Morris Hall no 107. 6-8 pm. Live model. Ahmed Yarichan.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Tickets on sale for "The Sorcerer." Union Box Office. 9-4:45.

ENG. DEPT. FILM SERIES: "Saint Joan" by Otto Preminger with Jean Seberg. 4 pm, 8 pm. PSCA.

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: There will be a meeting to discuss future activities of the society. Union 123. 4 pm.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: A ward representative is needed in late afternoons at the Allan. Come or call the office for more info. Union 414. 12-2. 392-8980.

FILM SOCIETY: Comedy Festival: 7 pm, "Road to Zanibar" (Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour) 50¢; "Abbot and Costello meet Frankenstein and Wolfman" 50¢. L132.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION: invites all women to its very important Annual Meeting, 7 pm, Currie Gym. Activities night of fun and games follows.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: "Physical Examination of the Newborn." McIntyre Palmer Howard. 1 pm.

SANDWICH THEATRE: The French Dept presents "Les Precieuses ridicules" by Moliere, and "Lysistrata" taken from Aristophanes. Free admission. 8 pm.

NICKEL THEATRE: Special: Feature-length Laurel and Hardy "The Flying Deuce." 12-2 pm. Union Ballroom. 5¢ admission. Added attraction: Captain Marvel no. 6.

YOUNG ALUMNI: Guest speakers Ted Blackman, sports ed, Gazette; Pat Hickey, asst sports ed, Star; films, photos, beer bar. L821, 8 pm.

TICKETS ON SALE: At Union Box Office for Chekhov's Three Sisters presented by the English Department Drama Programme. Opens Wed March 8, 8:30 pm, Moysse Hall, Arts Building, until Sat March 11.

SOCIETY OF THE SIGMA XI: RP. Rennie, Chief of Technical Research, Canadian National Railways, on "Present and Future Technological Trends in Guided Ground Transport." Burnside Hall, Room 1B-36.

what's what

Mao Conference

The Conference on the Foundations of Mao Tse Tung Thought organized jointly by the Propaganda School for the National Liberation of Quebec and the Mouvement Etudiant Québécois continues tonight with a talk on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and united front against U.S. imperialism. The conference is being held in Room 143 of the Marie-Victorin Pavillon of CEGEP du Vieux-Montréal, 244 Sherbrooke East. Sessions, conducted in French, begin at 7 pm.

by joan mandell

ASUS votes in executive

The Arts and Science Undergraduate Society elected a new executive Friday and as usual a vote for Zelechowsky was not a vote for Piasetski. Susan Ackerman is president. She defeated Kim Fong and Miguel Figueroa with 179 votes to their respective 162 and 96 ballots.

Israel Zelechowsky won out over contender Alan Zisman for the post of ASUS treasurer. The final count: Zelechowsky 196; Zisman 170. The third aspirant for the office, Jack de Mers finished with 81 votes.

Helena Sheffer will hold the post of Arts vice-president winning over Frank Biocca (141 votes). Monique Isler took the contest for Science vice-president. Alec Wittek, the other candidate for the post, received only 177 votes. Finally, Michael Miloff defeated Joseph Lampel for Secretary with a slim margin of 203 votes to 200.

The remarkably high turnout of over 400 students, 6.5% of the entire arts and science faculties represented the highest percentage of voters in recent years.

Since the election, the *Daily* has spoken to three of the victors. They clarified some of the issues brought up during the election campaign and stated their proposals for the future.

SUSAN ACKERMAN:

Newly elected President of ASUS, Susan Ackerman, explained that the word "corruption" used by one candidate in his platform to describe the past ASUS executive was incorrect. She proposed that the word used, "should have been 'mismanagement,'" because, "there were basic fundings that went on in ASUS to off campus groups, but no petty graft."

She agreed with another candidate, noting that "ASUS should not be a soapbox for politicians", but an organ of the students to serve the students. "There will be a lot of services."

Ackerman emphasized the need for a "documentary set up and series of guest speakers" as promised in her campaign platform. She said that in the past, "ASUS was disillusioned with students, but I don't think that this should necessarily be

so. I think that with exposure to major issues, this can change. By the time things happen in Quebec, students will be prepared."

Such issues as "reduction of the price of coffee to ten cents is not so important. It takes just a phone call to reduce the price," she said.

ISRAEL ZELECHOWSKY:

Israel Zelechowsky, the new ASUS Treasurer would "first of all like to thank all of those people who voted for me and I'd like to assure all the Arts and Science students that their money will not go to off-campus groups, but to the students themselves."

He reiterated the proposals he ran on including, "subsidizing of deserving campus organizations like the Anti-Fee Hike Coalition, Community McGill and Arts and Science clubs, such as the Physics and Geography clubs and even radical campus organizations like the AAC . . . as long as they really are campus organizations."

He promised to "create summer job programs for students" and to take the "now almost obsolete *Free Press* and change its form and change its name."

Zelechowsky hopes to "revitalize a certain spirit in the Arts and Science students as is in the Engineering faculty."

Most important, he thinks that "the ASUS should be given back to the students where it really belongs. They should feel free at any time to come see me. No, I'll come see them. They'll see me a lot. They'll even get sick of seeing me."

He'll ask for volunteers for committees to give him suggestions, in the future.

MONIQUE ISLER:

Monique Isler, Science Vice-President stated that she "thought that the Science students are being more or less neglected." She cited one example. "There's no money for research professors to come to speak on topics outside those brought up in the classroom."

Isler concluded that she'll do her best "to make the kinds of things on my platform come through."

NOTES

The student movement in the Ethiopian revolution

Ethiopia is often portrayed as a country with a glorious tradition, of a rich and enduring civilization. Except for the brief Italian occupation, it is known as a nation which has maintained its independence for over three thousand years. There is much we are proud of in this heritage. But beneath the picturesque of medievalism of Kings and Queens lies the overwhelming reality of the misery of our people who have borne the burden of this pageantry. The Ethiopian masses who made heroic sacrifices to safeguard the nation's independence are subject to the most oppressive external and internal domination — the internal forces being the monarchy, the church, and the aristocracy, presently led by Haile Selassie and the external forces: U.S. led imperialism and Zionism.

It is this dismal story of the hardships suffered by the vast majority of Ethiopians, that needs to be told. Some significant facts concerning today's neo-colonial Ethiopia: 95% of the population is illiterate; 1% of the population owns 90% of the cultivable land; the majority of the farmers are serfs who are required by law to hand over 75% of their produce; extremely archaic methods of production predominate in agriculture; annual per capita income is estimated at between \$35 — \$50; infant mortality at 60%, is one of the highest in the world; life expectancy is 33 years. As far as the health conditions of our people are concerned, we have one doctor for every 160,000 people, one bed for every 30,000 people.

The Church, a big landowner itself, spreads its obscurantist philosophy to mystify the monarchy and to justify the exploitation as "ordained by God", while presenting the exploiter as the "elect of God". It invokes a "Crusades"-like campaign in order to rob the lands of the Moslems, animists or oppressed nationalities. Hunger, exploitation and ignorance perpetuated by the large landlords ensure a regular supply of cheap workers to foreign-owned factories, industries and modern agricultural plantations.

The country's economy is heading downwards towards disaster as huge sums of money are spent on a security apparatus and the army, needed to suppress the fighting peasants, militant wor-

kers and students. The country's treasury is almost empty due to the misappropriation of funds by the ruling class. The more money the ruling class steals and puts in foreign banks and spends on imports of luxury goods, the more the economy is threatened, the more taxes the workers and peasants have to pay, the more money the ruling class have to steal and so on, resulting in the perpetual impoverishment of the masses. Out of this unprecedented chaos, it is only natural that peasant uprisals, workers' rebellions and other kinds of movements have emerged in order to put an end to feudal oppression and imperialist and Zionist domination.

Thus the revolutionary process is already under way, and the student movement has emerged as an indispensable *Instrument* in conducting the revolution. The Ethiopian students' movement did not attain its peculiar role of the vanguard of the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist struggle by accident: its birth and growth as well as its revolutionary character and achievements are reflections of the distortions and lopsided socio-economic and political development of Ethiopian society: it is the product of the profound contradictions in the neo-colonial and semi-feudal State.

The political consciousness of the students grew rapidly as the result of the abortive coup d'état of 1960, which had laid down the basis needed for social and economic reforms. It is from this time on that the Ethiopian student movement, both at home and abroad, came out with a revolutionary call for the overthrow of the feudal system and imperialism. Through the years, the student movement has developed and advanced organizationally and ideologically on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. In spite of the fascist-like brutal repression perpetuated on them by the mercenary army and police force of the neo-colonial régime, students inside the country have defied the repressive forces and have accelerated and broadened their revolutionary activities. The cross-currents of the tri-continental revolutions and national liberation movements as well as the liberation struggles of the oppressed nationalities within Ethiopia, such as Eritrea, Ogaden, Bale, Arussi etc. have spurred Ethiopian students to study Ethiopian society with scientific tools, that is, based on Marxism-Leninism, and to find the best strategy and tactics to bring about the inevitable emancipation of the people of Ethiopia.

In any revolutionary movement, it is absolutely essential to settle the question of Who is the enemy? and Who is the friend? of the fighting masses. In

the case of feudal Ethiopia, the enemies of the Ethiopian people are the feudalists, the comprador bourgeoisie and the imperialists and their offspring, the Zionists.

The most marked enemy of the Ethiopian people, like the peoples of the oppressed parts of the world, is American imperialism. Why?

■ Because the American imperialists are the best friends of the local enemies of the Ethiopian people. That means they are on the side of Haile Selassie and his feudo-bourgeois clique thus standing in opposition to the Ethiopian people. In this respect the American imperialists arm, train and advise the brutal Imperial Army and Police which butcher innocent peasants, workers and students.

■ The American imperialists have, through the so-called Mutual Defense Pact signed with the traitor Haile Selassie, transported their troops on to Ethiopian soil and constructed various military bases which threaten the sovereignty of the Ethiopian people. The American soldiers have mapped and remapped Ethiopia and have prepared invasion plans if peasants and workers overthrow their puppets (Haile Selassie, the big feudalists and big bourgeoisie) to establish a peoples' democratic Ethiopian republic.

Already the American soldiers are committing untold crimes against the Ethiopian people by participating in the repressive government actions against peasant uprisings, by advising and planning the assassination of student and worker leaders, and so on.

■ The American imperialists have cleverly and gradually assumed control of the Ethiopian economy and impoverished our country by robbing its resources.

■ The American imperialists, have, through their "Peace Corps" (*corpse*) information centres as well as due to their control of the newspapers, radio and television, spread their reactionary and decadent culture to poison the minds of our people.

■ Moreover, the American imperialists are the oppressors of our African, Arab, Latin American and Asian brothers. They also oppress and exploit Blacks, Indians, Mexicans and poor whites in America itself. The oppressed peoples of the world are the friends and allies of the oppressed masses of Ethiopia. Therefore, the enemy of one is the enemy of the other, which makes American imperialism the greatest enemy of the oppressed peoples of the world.

In short, if the murder and the oppression of the Ethiopian people is to stop, imperialism and feudalism have to be destroyed. The two struggles, that is,

against feudalism and imperialism, are interconnected as the one cannot be destroyed without the other. These enemies of the Ethiopian people are ruthless and stubborn; they will not resign peacefully. Power must be taken from them by violence. And no one can or will do this on behalf of the people. The masses must do it themselves and this is what is essentially meant by the assertion that *the revolution is the work of the masses*.

We chose revolution, as opposed to reform; knowing it to be the most difficult, the one that calls for the greatest sacrifices; the one that most infuriates the feudalists and imperialists, but at the same time the one that constitutes the highest form of the popular struggle, the one that shatters the scepticism, fatalism, defeatism, obscurantism, fear and deception that have afflicted the masses; the one that brings all the positive qualities of the masses at present submerged under corruption, exploitation and injustice; the one that restores the feeling of national pride and confidence, a bright future; the one that is the only reply to the reactionary violence of the ruling class. We chose revolution because it is the only way that leads the broad masses of the people (led by the working class) to power.

Our revolutionary movement is under way now at a time when the world is passing through the most revolutionary phase in its history; when the colonialist chains are being snapped in Asia, Africa and Latin America; when the socialist world is expanding and growing stronger and when the struggle for the liberation of the people is reaching its climax in all the continents.

Internally our revolutionary movement is under way at a time when the ruling class is wrecked by various crises; when the peasantry is up fighting against serfdom, national oppression and religious discrimination; when our manual and office workers are increasingly becoming radicalised; when the young in our schools and universities are strengthening their revolutionary consciences, taking an active part in the people's struggles and contributing their share of blood that is needed to sweep away the feudalists, the bourgeoisie, the American and Israeli imperialists and all reactionaries from the soil of our country.

Prepared by ESUNA
(Canada
Chapter)
Ethiopian
Students
Union
in North
America)

This article was prepared by a member of the Canadian chapter of the Ethiopian Students' Union in North America (ESUNA). The article was written in conjunction with a discussion held Friday night at McGill concerning the Eritrean national liberation struggle.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SAM WALSH

Dally: Could you outline some further differences between the Communist Party and the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) — for instance, in their positions on international affairs?

Walsh: Well, for one thing, there is the fact that the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) so-called is prepared to accept genocide against the people of East Pakistan as being "revolutionary", to support the most detestable dictator, Yahya Khan, and to oppose the struggle for national self-determination of the Bengalis, which ended up — but didn't start that way — as a battle for independence because the Bengalis were compelled to fight, with the support of India, for complete independence from Yahya Khan's oppression. That the Maoists could oppose that struggle for self-determination because they desired to support the policy of Mao Tse-tung and the rest of the Chinese leadership, together with the very similar policy of the U.S., — this U.S.-China alliance was begun in the Bangladesh situation and is now being developed further in the Nixon visit to China — that the Maoists could take this line indicates to me and to many millions of people that their being "revolutionary" in phrases has nothing to do with being revolutionary in practice, for they are opposing themselves to the genuine move-

ments for national self-determination, to the Soviet Union, and to the rest of the socialist camp.

Thus, for the Maoists to refer to the Communist Party as revisionist . . . Well, first of all, revisionism doesn't at all mean what they say it means. They seem to call everybody revisionist who doesn't agree with them, even the NDP. Revisionism actually refers to the revision to Marxism; that's what the word means. Revisionists are people who call themselves Marxists, but who have robbed Marxism entirely of its revolutionary significance. The Maoists, who even go so far as to call themselves Marxist-Leninists, have been guilty of revisionism themselves — robbing Marxist theory of the revolutionary significance of the working class, for which they try to substitute themselves. They say that they are the ones who will make the revolution. And that's revisionism. Only in their case, it's what you would call leftist revisionism. It's a revision of the entire thinking of Marxism-Leninism.

Dally: Why do you think the Maoists took the name Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)?

Walsh: Well, there's no question about that. They took that name to discredit our Party. As a matter of fact, they issued a leaflet right after they took the name, saying that our Party has no right to the name Communist Party. Only the Maoists have the right to that name, they said. They just picked up the name like that, and there wasn't one single member of them that had ever been in the Communist

This is the second and concluding part of an interview with Sam Walsh, President of the Communist Party of Quebec. The interview was conducted by Sheldon Goldfarb.

photo by bill sloan



Sam Walsh at the Feb. 16, 1970 demonstration in Ottawa

Party. There is absolutely no continuity between us and them.

Oh, except for one guy, who may be still with them: Arthur Vachon, the former cop, who was president of the first policemen's union in the provincial police. He had joined our Party to get help in organizing that union, but he was a member for only a few weeks. He was so wildly ultra-"leftist", fantastically so, and he was so conceited that when a proposal he made at his first meeting was defeated, he left the Party. He also wanted us to buy him a very expensive car; he thought that was the only way he could influence the policemen. So he was only with us a very short time. And as far as I know, he's the only former member of our Party who may be still with the Maoists. And I'm sure he won't stay with them very long unless they make him a leader.

But he's the only one. Otherwise, there is no continuity between us and them; we have absolutely nothing in common with them. We regard them as disrupters of every mass demonstration; they try to disrupt almost every mass demonstration that takes place. They are worshippers of violence for violence's sake. I would also say that, consciously or unconsciously, some of them are doing everything they can to draw the fire of the bourgeoisie against such demonstrations as a whole by deliberate acts of provocation. Their objective role in the labour movement is that of provocation.

Dally: You mentioned President Nixon's trip to China. What is your view of this trip? What is its significance?

Walsh: Well, of course, our Party has always been in favour of the recognition of the

People's Republic of China and of its seating in the United Nations. This is a normal and natural thing. We're for the normalization of relations between all states.

But it seems to me that the objectives that Nixon is pursuing in his visit to China and the objectives that China is pursuing have very little in common except for one thing: their joint anti-Sovietism. Of course, Nixon had to make concessions to the Chinese, or so it would appear. So-called concessions, that is — the same kind he made to the Vietnamese: he's going to withdraw some troops, the same stuff. Apparently, the Chinese accept that; the Vietnamese never accepted that as an answer to their problems. And I have no doubt that if the Vietnamese had not said very loud and very often: "This visit isn't going to settle our fate", there would have been some arrangement made about that.

I think that the primary result of the visit will be to encourage the Chinese to continue and expand their attacks on the Soviet Union, relying on the fact that they will get support from the U.S.

It will also have the effect of making the great imperialist power in the Far East, Japan, which feels it's been double-crossed by the U.S. on the economic and political fronts recently, draw closer to the Soviet Union to try to get the same sort of trade relations that China is getting with the U.S. In fact, I understand they just signed an agreement to build an oil pipeline across Siberia to bring oil to Japan.

My opinion is that all of this indicates a significant shift in the relationship of forces on a

Continued on page 7



Members of the Parti Communiste du Quebec and the Communist Party of Canada speaking with Prime Minister Trudeau during a Feb. 16, 1970 demonstration in Ottawa protesting the Trudeau government's anti-inflationary measures.

Professor fired for radical views

He despises the intolerant, particularly ruthless, avaricious businessmen and those materialistic contented workers who make his clothes, car, house, typewriter, books and food. He is for integration, and in fact, a black family — a quite decent one — has just recently moved into his neighborhood. He is for peace, particularly on the campus. He is for all freedoms, particularly academic freedom. He is the scholar-critic-professor of literature.

"This ignorant, self-deceived parasite, perfect butt of the satire he so admires, does indeed have an important role in the twilight hour of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. He is in charge of molding opinion as to what books are good and bad, what books should be read or avoided and what we are to learn from the good books we ought to read."

— Bruce Franklin

STANFORD, Calif. (LNS) — For holding views like that, Bruce Franklin, a member of Venceremos, a revolutionary organization on the west coast, has been fired from his job as a professor at Stanford University. Franklin, a tenured professor teaching at Stanford for 11 years, is a long time political activist on the coast.

He was dismissed on the grounds that he supposedly disrupted Henry Cabot Lodge's speech last year. Actually Franklin had yelled out only two things during the speech, which was generally disrupted by a lot of people in the audience. Lodge mentioned that the "UN is built on justice" to which Bruce responded "and napalm". Then the person who introduced Lodge said sarcastically, "I'm proud to be associated with the politeness at Stanford." Franklin shouted back, "Why don't you talk about the politeness at My Lai?"

The other incident he is being charged with took place last February. At that point there was a sit-in at the \$5 million

computer on campus. The computer was being used at the time to run through a plan called Gamut H for an amphibious invasion of North Vietnam. Anticipating a bust, Franklin tried to get teachers together to act as observers if the bust happened and after the bust he gave another speech. The administration charged him with inciting people and urging them not to disperse. Since that time Bruce has been suspended

and barred from the campus.

The disciplinary board refused to deal with the subject of Franklin's teaching ability or what the students thought of him — his average course enrollment is 10 times that of any other course in the English Department.

Finally the disciplinary board came out with their report — all 168 pages of it including 4,200 pages of testimony. Chaired by a psychology professor it

stated:

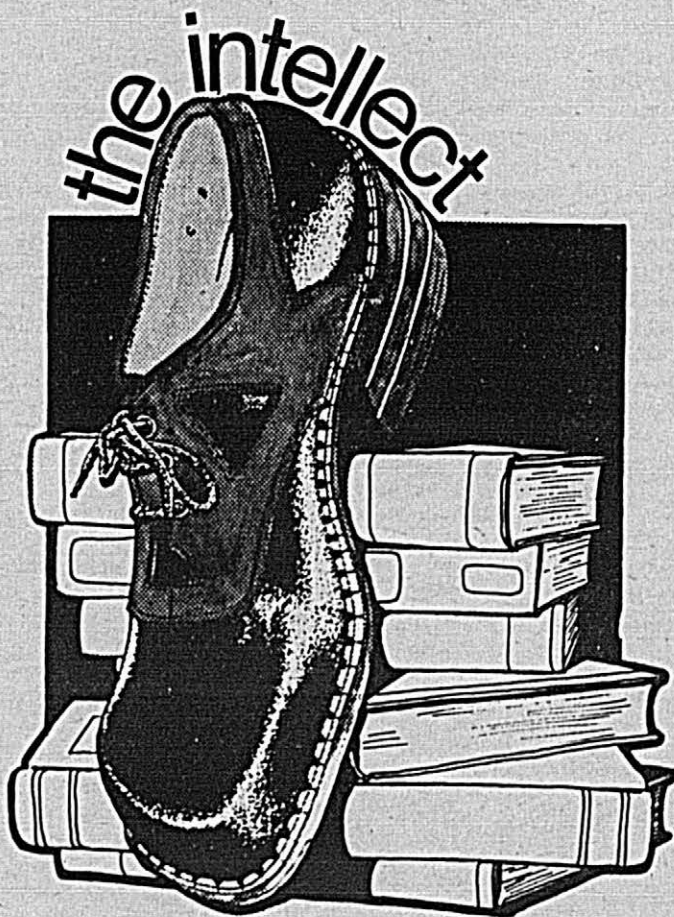
"We are highly dubious whether rehabilitation is a useful concept in this case. Professor Franklin's announced convictions about the guilt of the university appear deeply held and his opposition to the institution in its present form seems implacable. We believe him when he expresses his regret that his role in converting the university to 'serve the people' is restricted by practical

reasons to advocacy rather than action.

"His presence systematically threatens the university as an institution."

"The main thing for people to understand about the case," says Bruce, "is the need to have an ongoing relationship between universities and the communities and factories which surround them. That's the idea that the administration finds so threatening."

 **the Villager**
shoe shoppes



GREAT SHOES FOR THE
AT MOST VILLAGER LOCATIONS

Available in:

Black and Burgundy
Kid Leather.
Brown and Beige Kid Leather.
only \$34.99

C.O.D. orders accepted. Credit and Chagex cards honored
Open Thursday and Friday Nites

5218 Queen Mary Rd.
Fairview Shopping Centre
6621 St. Hubert St. Plaza
1325 St. Catherine St. W.
Place Ville Marie

1478 Peel St.
Place Victoria
Les Galeries d'Anjou
Place Versailles
110 Sparks St. Mall
(Ottawa)

***Design and Word Trade Marks in
Canada of the Villager Shoe Shoppes Ltd.***

HILLEL

ELECTIONS

ACCLAIMED: President - Ken Vegotsky
Secretary - Janet Alban
Treasurer - Eli Kogut

VOTE

(2 positions each)

V.P. Bluma Wagner
Mel Spiegel
Cyril Weintraub
Rita Eisenberg

MEMBER AT LARGE Giel Hofmann
Harvey Weisberg
Mark Hoffman

OPEN MEETING - MARCH 8th - 1 p.m.
ELECTION DATE MARCH 8th and 9th 11 - 3 p.m.
3460 Stanley

The Savoy Society Presents

THE SORCERER

by Gilbert and Sullivan

Moyse Hall March 15-18



Tickets: \$2.50
Students: 2 for \$2.50
on Wednesday night ONLY
At the Union Box Office

CAMP LINDENMERE

Children's Coed Summer
Camp in Poconos, U.S.A.

Conducting Staff Interviews
on Campus,
Saturday, March 25th.

For appointment call
Miss E. McNaughton
283-4411



EXPORT "A"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

word with the Chinese until recently — between the U.S. and China, the situation must be seen in the context of the sharpening of relations between China and the other socialist countries and the people fighting for national self-determination, which is not at all aiding the peace forces. And even if China says in the communiqué that it will never be a superpower — they have somehow decided that they are not going to be one — the facts are that



Distribution of Combat outside CN-Point St. Charles.

China is acting in all this like a traditional superpower.

Daily: Well, the Chinese have linked the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. as superpowers, calling the Soviet Union "social imperialist".

Walsh: Yes, well, that phrase doesn't mean anything. You know, imperialism is a stage in the development of capitalism — Lenin wrote a book on it, called "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" — and that's what imperialism is. So unless they're saying that the Soviet Union has gone back to capitalism and become a capitalist state, and they'd have to show what basis they have for saying that . . .

Daily: They do say that, I believe.

Walsh: Well, what basis do they have for saying that? That the Soviet Union wants its industries to be profitable? But there are no individuals in the Soviet Union who get profits; there are no private profits. The Chinese also want their industries to be profitable; otherwise, they can't expand. Unless your industry makes a profit, you cannot expand your capital investment and your development of industry. So to say that the Soviet Union is capitalist and social imperialist is just sheer demagogic nonsense.

I mean, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. With all the shouting the Chinese did about the Soviet Union "betraying Vietnam" and not helping them enough, the whole world knows now that it's with Soviet arms that the Vietnamese are fighting — the rockets, the tanks, the aircraft. And then there's the training been done by Soviet personnel.

Of course, the Chinese gave aid too; especially at first, they gave them a large number of small arms. Very good. They

gave them food too. Fine, no one was saying the Chinese weren't giving anything. That's not the point. The point is that they were refusing the Soviet Union the right to cross Chinese territory to deliver their aid to Vietnam. The Soviet Union had to take boats all the way around to Vietnam, and that was dangerous.

As I said, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Which socialist country today is agreeing with the most powerful imperialist state on more and more questions of world affairs? Take the case of people struggling for national self-determination, as in Bangladesh. Which socialist country had a policy similar to that of the U.S.? China.

Or take the case of the Sudan, where the government slaughtered the leadership of the Communist Party and also the leadership of the whole trade union movement. The first congratulations the Sudanese government got was from whom? Peking.

Now, I don't think the present policies of the Chinese will endure for ever, because the Chinese Communists have a long tradition of proletarian internationalism and solidarity. They know how much they owe to the Russian Revolution. They know that their final march to victory started from the territory that had been liberated by the Soviet Union from the Japanese. The Chinese people know all about the fraternal aid the Soviet Union has given them in the past, and that can't be washed out of the memory of the people so easily. This is what makes it so hard for the leadership these days.

For instance, now after Lin Piao was made — in the constitution of the Communist Party, which is absolutely unheard of, — was made the automatic successor to Mao . . . well, now I guess they're going to have to another Party Congress to amend the constitution, because Lin Piao has been set aside, probably because he was associated with the army. Mao had used the army in the Cultural Revolution to smash the Party, to smash the Young Communist League, to smash the trade union movement. Those last two have not been re-formed yet; they've started to re-form the Party. But the army began to get very dangerous, a force in itself. The Party's re-formed Political Bureau after the Cultural Revolution included four army marshals (at least, they were marshals before they abolished the ranks) besides Lin Piao. It was a

Political Bureau of marshals. And that was becoming dangerous; so Lin Piao had to be set aside, which shows the problems in the leadership.

But I am quite convinced that the Chinese people and the Chinese Party will not permit indefinitely their country to take the path that Mao has taken them on.

So to return to the Chinese charge of "social imperialism", that charge is not only hypocrisy, but is the smokescreen behind which they have made an alliance with the most powerful imperialist country.

Daily: An example of what they call "social imperialism" is the so-called "Brezhnev Doctrine of Limited Sovereignty", citing the example of Czechoslovakia when Soviet troops entered that country in 1968.

Walsh: There is no Brezhnev Doctrine of Limited Sovereignty. Nobody can show any place where the phrase or theory of limited sovereignty was put forward. The Czechoslovakia situation had nothing to do with limiting sovereignty. The position of the Soviet Union and the position of Czechoslovakia today — not the position of Dubcek before — is that the Warsaw Pact troops entered Czechoslovakia at the request of the majority of members of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and of the majority of the members of the government of Czechoslovakia.

The request was made on the grounds that: 1) Dubcek was refusing to carry out the

Continued on page 8

Walsh . . .

Continued from page 5

world scale. I don't think that Nixon will come back from the Soviet Union with the sort of arrangement he made in China, although there may be some progress there. He's facing an election, and he wants to bring something back, especially on disarmament, which will be all to the good. But the visit to China, on the other hand, will, in my opinion, help to accelerate the forces making for war more than the forces working for peace.

Daily: In what way?

Walsh: Well, they spent many hours together, and I'm sure they discussed policy in the Middle East, in the Far East, in Bangladesh, and all that. And since their policies are coinciding more and more in several of those areas, and since they are anti-Soviet in their ultimate aims, I think that their agreements will encourage wars against progressive forces, such as the movements for national self-determination, as in Bangladesh. Because I don't see that Yahya Khan of Pakistan was any more progressive than Thieu of Vietnam. And yet the Chinese joined the U.S. in support of Yahya Khan. As a matter of fact, China was a stronger and more consistent supporter of him than was the U.S. in the Bangladesh struggle.

Thus, although the Nixon visit will unquestionably lead to détente and peaceful co-existence — which was a dirty



Collage of clippings from *Combat*, newspaper of the Parti Communiste du Québec.

Walsh . . .

Continued from page 7

decisions of the Central Committee, which called for Czechoslovakian participation in the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres at that time — in fact, Dubcek didn't even inform the Central Committee that the country was invited to participate; and 2) Dubcek was allowing right-wing elements (for example, former social democrats who had joined the Communist Party) to gain more and more power, particularly in the media — the press, the radio, etc.

Dubcek was thus allowing the forces of counter-revolution to gain strength in the country — forces that almost brought a counter-revolution that would have destroyed Czechoslovakian socialism.

The majority of the Central Committee opposed Dubcek's actions and policies — his lack of co-operation with the Soviet Union, his allowing right-wing elements to prepare counter-revolution — and they asked the Warsaw Pact countries to send in troops to help rectify the situation. And the Warsaw Pact countries complied.

There was no limited sovereignty there; it was a question of one state asking a fraternal state to come to its aid. The only thing limited about the so-called doctrine of limited sovereignty is its truth, for there is no such doctrine.

Daily: The Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) has accused the Communist Party of following a policy of class compromise instead of class struggle. What is your view of that charge?

Walsh: Well, there's no truth to that. Our policy is definitely one of class struggle. But that doesn't mean confrontation for the sake of confrontation. We're in the class struggle to win for the working class, not to make tin heroes of ourselves. This is in contrast to the so-called "class struggle" of the Maoists; their "class struggle" is the type that provokes fascism — it provokes police attacks and repressive legislation. What they practice is revolutionary posturing; that's their way of confronting the bourgeoisie. And for them to practise this and then call themselves Marxist-Leninists is rather pitiful. Lenin, when he was organizing the Russian Democracy Labour Party, fought constantly against just such anarcho-terrorism and ultra-"left" infantilism. What the Maoists see as class struggle actually has nothing in common with the workers struggle.

Daily: The Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence has often been attacked by the Chinese



Demonstration in Ottawa demanding revocation of the War Measures Act, Oct. 17, 1970.

and by Maoists here as being a collaboration with imperialism. Could you explain what peaceful coexistence actually is?

Walsh: The theory and practice of peaceful coexistence has as its point of departure the fact that the socialist revolution cannot take place simultaneously in all countries. Thus, a part of the world will be socialist — an ever greater and greater part — and a part will still be capitalist for a while. The question, then, is: shall the transition to socialism for the part of the world that is still capitalist take place as a result of World War III or by class struggle within the capitalist countries, with the working class having the support and solidarity of the socialist countries?

It is in the interests of the peoples of the world to force the imperialists into a policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems. The imperialists must be forced to settle differences without resort to warfare so that the people fighting for sovereignty, national self-determination, and socialism will be able to win a socialism of the living and not of the dead.

The struggle for peaceful coexistence is the main feature of the class struggle on the international scale, because it runs counter to the wishes of the imperialists. Peaceful coexistence does not, as some may claim, mean an end to the

class struggle within capitalist states; in fact, it is an encouragement to that struggle.

It is interesting that China and the U.S. are talking about peaceful coexistence between themselves now, because the Chinese still refer to the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence as revisionism. The Chinese say that peaceful coexistence is directed against the movements for self-determination, but when it came to the test in Bangladesh, there was no question about whose policy supported national self-determination.

Daily: What is your view of the theory that the national liberation movements are the leading force of world revolution today and that the socialist states and the industrial proletariat in capitalist countries can play only auxiliary roles?

Walsh: Well, our view is that there are three main revolutionary currents in the world revolutionary process today: the socialist camp, which is the vanguard of the struggle; the class struggle in advanced capitalist countries, which is an essential ingredient of the struggle; and the national liberation movements. It is only through unity of these three great currents that the most powerful alignment can be drawn up against imperialism.

Now, as for those who counterpose, à la Mao, the world village to the world city or the national liberation movements

to the class struggle in advanced capitalist countries, well, they are not only unrealistic, but also divisive of the three revolutionary currents. Those who follow this line have often led the people's struggles for national liberation into disaster; what happened in Indonesia is an example.

Daily: What is your view of the women's liberation movements and of the issue of women's liberation apart from any of the specific movements?

Walsh: We are sympathetic to some of the main ideas of women's liberation. Communists have always fought sexual discrimination, just as they have fought racial and religious discrimination. We have fought for the equality of women, and we take a stand in favour of abortion on demand with the proper facilities for it.

But we are opposed to any substitution of the so-called "battle of the sexes" for the class struggle. This is because women's demands can be successfully fulfilled only through the class struggle for socialism, which does not imply, of course, that those demands should not be fought for. It's just that separating the battle for sexual liberty from the class struggle dooms the former to failure as a peripheral and insignificant movement.

As Lenin said, concentration on the problems of women as such, like prostitution, in an effort to make them the major

issues, is a misdirection of energies. Women workers are a major part of the working army; so without involving them in the struggle for socialism, it is impossible to win. But to go off into some "battle of the sexes" only divides the working class.

Daily: What do you think the role of campus newspapers like the McGill Daily should be? Also, what should be the role of university students in general?

Walsh: The Daily should first of all inform the student body of events on campus, in Quebec, in Canada as a whole, and on the international scene — of all events in those areas that will be of interest to students. Second, the Daily should seek to organize the students in defense of their immediate and long-term interests — for example, concerning the quality of education tuition fees (we think that tuition fees should be abolished and students given stipends, as is done in the socialist countries; or in most of the socialist countries: I'm not sure if China pays stipends to students, but she eventually will, I'm sure). The Daily should also be a forum where students can express their political and social positions; it should not be the organ of any one political party.

As for the students as a whole, their role is first of all to study and extract as much as possible from the education available to them, even if they're going to discard some of it later for ideological reasons or because it doesn't apply to their chosen profession. Second, students should align themselves with that part of the population holding the future in its hands: the working class. Students should support the working class in its struggle and in turn should call upon working people to support student struggles for democracy and democratization of education.

Students should be willing to learn from the working class how to organize and fight. And just because they have more formal education, students should not set themselves up as the teachers of the working class.

In particular, students should learn from the working class: discipline, determination, mass struggle, collectivity, all those things that are difficult to come by as intellectuals, but are essential for any meaningful change of the social system.

I repeat the advice that Lenin gave the Young Communist students when they asked what they should do to build a socialist future; he told them, "Study, study, study."